

Industries with the highest nonfatal lost workday cases incidence rates ¹ for injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1994

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1994 Annual average employment (000's) ⁴	Incidence rate	
			1993	1994
Meat packing plants.....	2011	137.6	19.3	19.4
Ship building and repairing	3731	107.2	16.9	15.6
Truck trailers.....	3715	34.1	10.1	13.8
Mobile homes.....	2451	55.2	11.6	12.1
Sausages and other prepared meats.....	2013	89.5	11.1	12.0
Poultry slaughtering and processing.....	2015	223.5	11.4	12.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	339.6	10.6	12.0
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	78.8	10.6	11.2
Prefabricated wood buildings	2452	n.a.	10.7	11.1
Steel foundries, n.e.c.....	3325	25.9	11.2	10.7
Aluminum die-castings.....	3363	n.a.	9.9	10.7
Public building and related furniture.....	2531	39.0	8.7	10.6
Anthracite mining.....	123	n.a.	-	10.3
Structural wood members, n.e.c.	2439	n.a.	10.5	10.3
Travel trailers and campers	3792	21.4	6.8	10.3
Bottled and canned soft drinks.....	2086	95.6	10.1	10.2
Wood preserving	2491	n.a.	5.3	10.2
Vitreous plumbing fixtures	3261	n.a.	11.2	10.0
Prepared flour mixes and doughs	2045	n.a.	8.8	9.8
Concrete products, n.e.c.....	3272	65.6	9.0	9.8
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	3751	n.a.	10.8	9.7
Malleable iron foundries.....	3322	5.4	14.2	9.6
Fresh or frozen prepared fish.....	2092	n.a.	8.9	9.5
Wood products, n.e.c.....	2449	n.a.	7.2	9.4
Trucking and courier services, except air.....	421	1,653.4	8.5	9.4
Clay refractories	3255	n.a.	6.2	9.3
Potato chips and similar snacks.....	2096	n.a.	8.5	9.2
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	2515	30.3	8.8	9.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000 where,

- N = number of injuries and illnesses,
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² High rate industries were those having the 20 highest lost workday cases incidence rates for injuries and illnesses at the most detailed or lowest SIC level at which rates are calculated and published. Based on this comparison, the highest rates were reported in manufacturing industries, except SIC 123 (mining) and SIC 421 (transportation and public utilities). Generally, manufacturing industries were calculated at the 4-digit code level and the remaining industries at the 3-digit level based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Current Employment Statistics program.

- n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified
- n.a. = not available

NOTE: Dashes '-' indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
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